be HIV positive during hospitalisation at SAT Hospital, Thiruvananthapuram, on 18.10.2005. A detailed enquiry conducted by a High Level Committee appointed by the Director of Medical Education, Government of Kerala, indicated that the blood given to the child was tested as per the statutory requirements for screening of blood transmissible diseases including HIV and the blood unit was transfused to the child only after finding that all tests were negative. The report, therefore, does not establish any evidence that the HIV infection was acquired by the baby on account of transfusion of HIV infected blood at the hospital. However, as the child was found to be HIV positive, she was put on ART treatment and her health condition is reported to be satisfactory.

As transfusion of infected blood and blood prodcts is one of the modes of transmission, the National AIDS Control Programme ensures safety of blood and blood products before transfusion by enforcing mandatory screening of all blood units for transfusion transmissible infections including HIV. If any blood unit is found to be reactive to any of the transfusion transmissible infections (HIV, Hepatitis B, Hepatitis C, Syphilis and Malaria), then the same is compulsorily discarded on universal safety precautions. Secondly, in order to ensure safe supply of blood, professional blood donation has been banned in the country since 1st January, 1998.

One of the principal components of the strategy of ensuring safe blood is the promotion of voluntary blood donation. The other activities taken up under the programme include modernisation of 1179 blood banks including 82 blood component separation facilities and adopting quality management practices. The strict enforcement of these measures through training and periodic monitoring has enabled transmission of HIV through blood, reduced from 9% in 1993 to less than 2% in 2005. The goal of the programme is to reduce this as less than 1%.

Rusted machines in Safdarjung Hospital

*197. SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA:
SHRI GIREESH KUMAR SANGHI:

Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that rusted machines are being used in the Safdarjung Hospital for the treatment of cancer patients;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMDOSS): (a) to (c) It is not true that any rusted machines/instruments are being used for the treatment of cancer patients in Safdarjung Hospital.

Global warming

*198. SHRI BALAVANT *ALIAS* BAL APTE:
SHRI KRIPAL PARMAR:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of areas affected by global warming in the counrty; and

(b) the steps being taken to check the phenomenon from getting worst?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NAMO NARAIN MEENA): (a) As per information available with the Indian Meteorological Department, the surface air temperatures over the Indian subcontinent show a slight warming trend by about 0.4 C during the past 100 years. This warming trend is however not uniform either in time or space. Some seasons do not exhibit as much warming trends as the others, and some regions of the country show lesser warming trend or even cooling trends. Significant warming trend occur over most parts of the peninsular region of the country. Many parts of the North West India show cooling trends. However, IPCC in its Third Assessment Report in 2001 has projected that globally averaged surface temperature would rise by 1.4 degree centrigrade to 5.8 degree centigrade and the global mean sea level may rise by 0.09 to 0.88 m during 1990-2100 in the most tropical and sub-tropical regions.

(b) The United National Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) and the Kyoto Protocol and two multilateral environmental agreements addressing the issues related to climate change. India is a Party to both these agreements. As per the Kyoto Protocol only developed